



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL AGENT
OF THE
"JOHN F. SLATER FUND."
1887.

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MACON, GA.,

J. W. BURKE & CO., PRINTERS, STEREOTYPERS AND BINDERS.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

Gentlemen of the Board :

My Report, submitted at your last meeting, May 19th, 1886, contained statements in detail for the school year, 1884-'85, and a schedule of apportionments for the year 1885-'86. It is impossible to prepare statements for the current year that will set forth exactly all the facts as to patronage, work done, or the actual use of money appropriated, since the work of the year is not ended till some time after the Report must be prepared. At this time I present for your consideration full reports for the year 1885-'86, and as full a statement as the case allows for the current year. For convenience I present first a schedule of apportionments for the two years in question.

APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1885-'86.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$ 1,400 00
Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn.....	500 00
Benedict Institute, Columbia, S. C.....	800 00
Brainerd Institute, Chester, S. C.....	500 00
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,100 00
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.	1,400 00
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	1,400 00
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,300 00
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.....	2,000 00
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., (by the Board, special object).....	1,000 00
Hartshorn Memorial Institute, Richmond, Va.....	650 00
Howard University, Washington, D. C.....	600 00
Kentucky Normal University, Louisville, Ky.....	700 00
LeLand University, New Orleans, La.....	1,000 00
LeMoyne Institute, Memphis, Tenn.....	1,200 00
Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, N. C.....	500 00
Lincoln Normal University, Marion, Ala.....	900 00
Lewis Normal Institute, Macon, Ga.....	500 00
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	700 00
Mt. Albion State Normal School, Franklinton, N. C.....	400 00
Mt. Hermon Female Seminary, Clinton, Miss.....	1,000 00
Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,000 00
Scott's Female Seminary, Concord, N. C.	700 00
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.....	1,800 00

Spelman Female Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$ 1,800 00
State Normal School, Huntsville, Ala.....	600 00
State Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala.....	900 00
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.....	1,400 00
Tillotson Institute, Austin, Texas.....	600 00
Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss.....	1,000 00
Zion Wesley College, Salisbury, N. C.....	200 00
To Special Students.....	450 00
Total.....	\$30,006 00

APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1886-'87.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$ 1,800 00
Beaufort Normal School, Beaufort, S. C.....	460 00
Benedict Institute, Columbia, S. C.....	1,300 00
Brainerd Institute, Chester S. C.....	500 00
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,100 00
Clafflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	1,400 00
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	1,400 00
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,300 00
Gilbert Seminary, Baldwin, La.....	500 00
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.....	2,000 00
Hampton Institute, (by the Board, special object,).....	1,000 00
Hartshorn Memorial Female Institute, Richmond, Va.....	650 00
Howard University, Washington City, D. C.....	600 00
Kentucky Normal University, Louisville, Ky.....	700 00
Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.....	700 00
Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, N. C.....	500 00
LeLand University, New Orleans, La.....	1,000 00
LeMoyne Institute, Memphis, Tenn.....	1,500 00
Lewis Normal Institute, Macon, Ga.....	500 00
Lincoln Normal University, Marion, Ala.....	1,000 00
Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.....	800 00
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,000 00
Moore Street Industrial School, Richmond, Va.....	540 00
Mt. Albion State Normal, Franklinton, N. C.....	400 00
Mt. Hermon Female Seminary, Clinton, Miss.....	1,000 00
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	600 00
Paul Quin College, Waco, Texas.....	300 00
Paine Institute, Augusta, Ga.....	500 00
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	600 00
Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,000 00
Rust Normal Institute, Huntsville, Ala.....	300 00
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	1,250 00
Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C.....	700 00
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.....	1,800 00
Slater Industrial School, Knoxville, Tenn.....	600 00

Spelman Female Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$ 2,000 00
State Normal School, Huntsville, Ala.....	700 00
State Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala.....	1,000 00
Shaighat University, New Orleans, La.....	1,000 00
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.....	1,400 00
Tillitson Institute, Austin, Texas.....	600 00
Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss.....	1,500 00
To special objects.....	500 00
Total.....	\$40,000 00

The Institutions receiving aid from the "John F. Slater Fund" are, as has been mentioned to the Board, so different in their circumstances and methods that it is impracticable to report their work after a tabulated form. The plan adopted in this Report will, it is thought, best set forth what these schools are doing, and the methods they employ. For general information, and as a sort of exchange of views, I have introduced many opinions expressed by the Principals of these schools. I have found this to be helpful in many ways—particularly in setting before the public the real status and meaning of the great movement of which the "John F. Slater Fund" and its work are part, for the education and uplifting of the negro race in the South. Nothing removes prejudice and gains friends for this cause so effectively as giving people the facts. It has been my study and effort to place these facts as broadly as possible before the people of both races throughout the Southern States.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY—ATLANTA, GA.

Rev. T. N. Chase, Acting President, 1885-'86. Rev. Horace Bumstead, Acting President, 1886-'87. Organized 1869. American Missionary Association. Real estate (sixty acres) and improvements, \$222,700.00; endowments, \$27,300.00. Officers and teachers, 1885-'86, 18; pupils, 291. Officers and teachers, 1886-'87, 22; pupils, 425. Receives from State of Georgia, \$3,000.00 per annum. Slater appropriation, 1885-'86, \$1,400.00; Slater appropriation, 1886-'87, \$1,800.00. For both years, \$1,400.00, used as follows: Salary (in part, the whole being \$1,200.00) of C. P. Sinnott, Principal Normal Department, \$1,000.00. Salary of Miss M. E. Elkins, teacher of cooking and sewing, \$400.00.

In 1886-'87 a special appropriation of \$400.00 was used to buy eleven portable forges and anvils and fixtures. This was conditioned upon the raising of \$600.00 in Atlanta, for further enlargement and better equipment of the iron-working departments. The condition was met. The University has provided a printing outfit at over \$200.00; this department will be further provided for. In the Knowles Industrial Building, all the boys old enough are taught in wood-work. The time spent in the shop is six hours and forty minutes each week. Work in iron will begin vigorously next term. The agricultural work continues admirably under Mr. Sessions; the boys cultivate a large part of the sixty acres. Their success in raising grasses suited to the soil and climate is remarkable. The young women receive regular instruction in cutting, fitting, sewing, dress-making and

cooking. Miss F. E. Weston, a trained nurse from Worcester, Mass., gives instruction in nursing the sick, in bandaging and in the treatment of emergencies, as accidental hurts, burns, poisoning, etc.

BEAUFORT NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL ACADEMY.

Rev. S. P. Hood, Principal; under the auspices of the Presbyterian Freedman's Board of Missions. Real estate and improvements worth \$7,000.00. Officers and teachers, 9; pupils, 488.

The school is supported for the current year as follows: The Presbyterian Board pays 3 teachers eight months; the County School Fund pays 4 for five months—the Board paying them the other three months; 2 are supported by private gifts. Slater appropriation for 1886-'87, \$460.00—the whole amount, under the advice of the Agent, being used on salary account. Beaufort county contains a population of 30,000—27,000 being colored. This Institute is the main hope of this large population of colored people. Its work is good and deserves the confidence it has won and the help it should receive to enlarge its facilities. It is in contemplation to begin the work of industrial training as soon as it may be practicable. The Principal and the Teachers are colored people. From this school and Miss Towns' school on Helena Island, come nearly all the teachers for the colored people of the coast islands and the adjacent counties.

BENEDICT INSTITUTE—COLUMBIA, S. C.

Rev. C. E. Becker, Principal; organized 1871. Baptist Home Mission. School property estimated at \$30,000.00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 14; pupils, 217; for 1886-'87, officers and teachers, ...; pupils, Slater appropriation for 1885-'86, \$800.00; for 1886-'87, \$1,300.00. Appropriation for 1885-'86 used as follows:

For industrial appliances.....	\$ 86 55
For industrial supplies.....	174 84
For industrial instruction.....	175 10
Salary account—regular teachers.....	90 00
Paid advanced students for teaching.....	224 32
Beneficiary aid in other work.....	49 19
Total.....	\$800 00

Appropriation for 1886-'87 used as follows:

To students for instruction in literary departments.....	\$ 136 00
To students for instruction in industrial departments.....	136 09
Other instructors in literary departments.....	175 00
Other instructors in industrial departments.....	100 00
Beneficiary aid by other labor.....	233 99
Beneficiary aid, in cash.....	30 00
Apparatus, for physiology and physics.....	160 75
Appliances for industrial departments.....	260 84
Material for industrial departments.....	67 33
Total.....	\$1,300 00

In 1885-'86 there were 11 in the shoe shop. They did repairing neatly, and most of them have learned to make, in a satisfactory way, the ordinary grades of shoes. In the wood-working shop 21 were engaged—most of them in making plain furniture. During the year the wood-workers did much admirable work in completing the picket fences around the campus. In the printing-room the students advanced sufficiently to print the Catalogue of the Institution. It looks as if it had come out of a regular job office. All the girls are taught in sewing and other general work belonging to house-keeping. His views of the work appear in another place.

In 1886-'87 the industrial work made good progress in the lines already reported, and the Principal counts this as his best year.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE—CHESTER, S. C.

Organized 1870. Presbyterian Board of Missions.

School property, about \$12,000.00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 8; pupils, 326. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 7; pupils, 273. Slater appropriation, \$500.00 each year. The appropriation was used each year as follows: Salary of instructor in industrial work for boys, \$240.00; student aid, for labor, \$260.00. The largest amount given any one student as aid, \$30.00; the smallest, \$5.00; twenty pupils receiving the \$260.00. All the students, except the grammar school children, are taught in the industrial departments. The boys work in the shop, repairing and making furniture. They carry on the work of a very large garden, and are given instruction in the propagation, planting and care of fruit trees. The young women do all the house-work and cooking, and are systematically instructed in these duties. It would be difficult to find a school that makes \$500.00 go so far and do so much.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE—NASHVILLE, TENN.

Rev. John Braden, President; organized 1866. Freedmen's Aid Society. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 16; pupils, 445. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 16; pupils, 424.

School property estimated at \$90,000.00. Slater appropriation for each year, \$1,100.00.

In 1885-'86 the appropriation was used as follows:

Instruction in carpentry.....	\$ 500 00
Instruction in household work.....	150 00
For carpenters' tools.....	54 80
Apparatus.....	100 00
Student aid (for work).....	150 00
For the printing office.....	145 20

Total..... \$1,100 00

Twenty-six students received aid—the smallest amount being fifty cents; the largest, \$24.15.

For 1886-'87, as follows:

Instruction in carpentry.....	\$ 500 00
Printing department.....	150 00
For tools.....	100 00
Household department.....	100 00
Apparatus.....	100 00
Student aid.....	150 00

Total \$1,100 00

In the printing department there are 12 apprentices. Two college papers are issued from the press; circulars and miscellaneous printing, with some job work, represent part of the work in this department.

In the carpenter shop are 22 apprentices, learning the trade. They work at repairs, fences, plain furniture, etc. In 1885-'86 the students, under their instructor's direction, built Webster Industrial Home for the College. During this year, 60 young women have received instruction in the industries suited to them, as mending, cutting, fitting, dress-making, cooking, etc.

CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY—ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Rev. L. M. Dunton, President; organized 1869. Freedmen's Aid Society, The State Agricultural and Mechanical College for colored people is located at Orangeburg and is run in connection with Claflin University. State appropriation \$5 500.00 per annum. University property estimated at \$50,000.00. Officers and teachers, 1885-'86, 15; pupils, 410. Officers and teachers, 1886-'87, 14; pupils, 520. Slater appropriation, each year, \$1,400.00. Appropriation used in 1885-'86, as follows:

Superintendent boy's Industrial.....	\$ 525 10
Student aid (pay for labor).....	662 07
Lumber, tools and machinery.....	163 83
Work-shops and equipments.....	40 00
Stoves, for shop.....	9 00

Total..... \$1,400 00

During 1885-'86, 80 students received aid from the fund allowed for this purpose, "many of whom," says the President, "could not have remained at school without it." During this year the Senior college class paid its way by money earned in their work. The carpentry department assisted in building the "Matthew Simpson Memorial Home" for women, and a cottage for the Superintendent of the farm. Much work was done that cannot be specifically reported, as repairs on fences and furniture. In the printing department progress has been made; the college printing having been done by the students. The thorough application of the industrial features in the Boarding Hall has largely reduced expenses, thus making education possible to a much greater number. The President says: "One of our greatest victories here is in being able to give our students a satisfactory bill of fare for *seventy-five cents per week*." The Agent wishes to add: it is good, wholesome, sufficient.

For 1886-'87 the Slater appropriation has been and will be used thus:

Department of Carpentry—Salary.....	\$400 00
Department of Printing—Salary.....	120 00
Department of Mechanical Drawing.....	50 00
Department of House-Painting.....	25 00
To Student aid (for labor only).....	330 00
Additional outfit Printing Office.....	61 43
Improving Carpenter Shop.....	63 67
Outfit for Shoe Shop.....	30 50
Outfit for Blacksmith Shop.....	100 00
Tools, Drawing Tables and outfit, Mortising Machine.	219 40
Total.....	\$1,400 00

The Industrial Department registry shows the following classification: School of Agriculture, 50; School of Carpentry, 36; School of Printing, 4; School of Mechanical Drawing, 14; School of House-Painting and Graining, 7; Tailoring, 2; Shoe-making, 2; Domestic Economy, (girls) 120.

In all these departments students are either paid from five to ten cents an hour for work, or it is allowed upon their bills. As to the spirit of the Claflin students, President Duntun says: "They are willing and anxious to engage in the industrial departments." More money is greatly needed to develop these industries.

The work done in carpentry during the year has been chiefly in making plain furniture, and in repairs. The wood furniture for all the shops has been made by the students. The four students learning printing have published the College paper, and have done a variety of job work. The girls have received instruction in sewing, cooking and other household industries. It is in contemplation to erect a new and important building, containing chapel, class-rooms, library, etc.

CLARK UNIVERSITY—ATLANTA, GA.

Rev. E. O. Thayer, President; organized 1869. Freedmen's Aid Society.

Real estate (400 acres) and improvements; \$250,000.00—regarded as a low estimate. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 16; pupils, 290. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 19; pupils, 312. Slater appropriation each year, \$1,400.00; used both years as follows:

Salary of blacksmith.....	\$ 500 00
Salary of body-maker.....	500 00
Salary of painter.....	100 00
Salary of trimmer.....	100 00
Salary of harness-maker.....	100 00
Salary in sewing department.....	100 00

Total..... \$1,400 00

(The carpenter's salary is paid by the Freedman's Aid Society.)

During 1885-'86, in the Carpentry Department, all repairs upon University property was done by the boys. Two cottages were built upon the grounds. Study tables were made for the University, and scroll-work to a

considerable extent done for outside parties. In the Printing Department a bi-monthly College paper, two sets of Conference minutes, and a great variety of job work were printed. In the Carriage and Wagon Department, the students built 5 heavy (6 mule) wagons for the Chattahoochee Brick Company; 10 one-horse wagons; 2 buggies; 2 hacks rebuilt. In the Harness Shop, (only begun this year) three full sets of harness were made, and a quantity of halters, bridles, etc., with repairing.

Work of 1886-'87 to April 1: 2 fine undertaker's wagons; delivery wagon; 3 heavy wagons for Brick Company; 6 smaller wagons; 4 buggies; 2 hacks; 14 hacks rebuilt and general repairs. This department employs 4 mechanics and 22 students who work from three to five hours per day during the school year. Five of them continued through the past Summer vacation. The President says: "Orders come without solicitation." They are sorely crowded in their small shop. In the Harness Shop, in which are 6 apprentices, the work has more than doubled. If there were room the President says 20 young men might be employed in this department. In the Printing Department, 20 are now employed; the job work steadily increases. Two men in this department have earned their entire expenses. In the Carpentry Department, 8 young men have been employed in the sort of work done in 1885-'86. In the Domestic Departments, all the girls (114) work one hour a day in the sewing classes. The Model Home, established by the Woman's Home Mission Board of the M. E. Church, has been exceedingly useful in teaching the best methods of house-keeping.

FISK UNIVERSITY—NASHVILLE, TENN.

Rev. E. M. Cravath, President. Organized 1865. American Missionary Association. School property, real estate and improvements, \$290,000.00.

For 1885-'86, officers and students, 25; pupils, 384. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 25; pupils, 432. Slater appropriation each year, \$1,300.00.

For 1885-'86, used as follows:

To instructor in cooking.....	\$ 400 00
To instructor in nursing and hygiene.....	400 00
To student aid, (aiding 20 advanced students,).....	500 00
	<u>\$1,300 00</u>

Used in 1886-'87, as follows:

To instructor in nursing and hygiene.....	\$ 400 00
To instructor in cooking.....	400 00
To student aid, (aiding 35 advanced students,).....	500 00
	<u>\$1,300 00</u>

The student aid is for work done, and so helps the students to continue at school, and enters into their industrial training.

In 1885-'86, the registry shows: In dress making, 11; plain sewing, 91; nursing, 16; cooking, 10; printing, 15 young men.

In 1886-'87, there were 50 receiving instruction in printing, and an increased number were in the women's departments—the report made the Agent not giving the numbers.

President Cravath reports that 1886-'87 is the best year, in many respects, in the history of the University.

In 1885-'86, Col. M. H. Howard, of New York, formerly of Nashville, gave to the University \$4,000.00. It is hoped by the management to add enough to this gift to start a school of mechanics and engineering. President Cravath believes that Col. Howard's gift is an earnest of vigorous help in the future "from the people among whom the University has been founded."

GILBERT SEMINARY—BALDWIN, LA.

Rev. W. D. Godman, Principal; organized 1875. Freedmen's Aid Society. Real estate, 700 acres—500 in rice, and yielding a rental of \$850.00 per annum. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 6; pupils, 251. Slater appropriation, (the first made to this school,) \$500.00. Used as follows: To equip with tools and to aid in building house for instruction in carpentry. This school is the main hope of the Le Teche region. It needs and deserves help. The President believes that the introduction of industrial training will add greatly to the usefulness of the Seminary.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—HAMPTON, VA.

General S. C. Armstrong, Principal; chartered 1870. Receives from the State of Virginia, \$10,000.00 per annum; from the United State Government, two-thirds cost of supporting Indian students. School property (April 5, 1887) valued at \$475,000.00; endowments, \$130,000 00.

In 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 70; pupils, 639—142 being Indians.

In 1886-'87, (to April 1st,) 708-163 being Indians.

For 1885-'86, Slater appropriation.....	\$ 2,000 00
For 1885-'86 (by the Board, special object).....	1,000 00

Total	\$3,000 00
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For 1886-'87, Slater appropriation.....	\$ 2,000 00
For 1886-'87 (by the Board, special object).....	1,000 00

Total	\$3,000 00
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For both years the same use of this money is reported:

Fourteen scholarships, \$70.00 each.....	\$ 980 00
Student aid, to 55 different pupils.....	1,020 00
For class instruction in the use of various mechanical tools.....	1,000 00
Total	\$3,000 00

The \$980.00 is used for salary of teachers.

The Institute has just completed a building costing \$2,000.00 for the uses of class instruction, in teaching various hand-tool trades. The \$980.00 was used in paying teachers. This distribution was thought by the Principal most useful to advance the work of the Institute, as related to the John F.

Slater Fund. The amount and variety of work done by the Institute would require a pamphlet. It is known to the Board, and is set forth in annual publications by the Institute itself.

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL FEMALE INSTITUTE— RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Rev. L. B. Tefft, Principal; organized 1880. Baptist Home Mission. Property, \$35,000.00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 6; pupils, 96. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 6; pupils, 94. Slater appropriation each year, \$650.00; used in 1885-'86 as follows:

For teacher in industrial departments.....	\$ 450 00
For equipment of industrial kitchen.....	50 00
For student aid.....	150 00
Total.....	\$650 00
For 1886-'87: For teacher in industrial departments.....	\$ 400 00
For student aid.....	250 00
Total.....	\$650 00

Amounts given in aid vary from \$4.00 to \$29.50. The Principal gives, in a very specific report, the names of pupils receiving aid, with a statement of their needs, etc. His plan is to furnish the "inch of leather that brings tongue and buckle together." All the pupils are in the industrial work. They do nearly all the work of the school. For instruction in cooking, seven classes are held weekly, two Saturday, and one on each school day. Eleven classes per week are held to receive instruction in sewing, beginning with the simplest forms, and progressing to the more difficult branches of clothes-making. The Agent believes that the school works up to the principle laid down in the catalogue for 1885-'86: "The problems of labor and self-support must be approached on the moral side, and can be solved only by that education which trains the conscience and develops character."

This Report should say further: The young women in Hartshorn Institute are diligently instructed in the best methods of Christian work—in the art of doing good to the souls and to the bodies of men.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY—WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Rev. W. W. Patton, President; organized 1865. Property, \$500,000.00.

In 1885-'86, officers and teachers, in non-professional departments, 15; pupils, non-professional, 259. In 1886-'87, teachers, in non-professional schools, 15; pupils, non-professional, 319. Slater appropriation each year, \$600.00; used both years in aiding to pay salaries in normal department. In the industrial departments 180 pupils were engaged. These departments include printing, carpentry, tailoring, tinwork, sewing and cooking.

JACKSON COLLEGE—JACKSON, MISS.

Rev. C. Ayer, President. Began work in 1877, in Natchez; in Jackson, 1884. Baptist Home Mission. Real estate, 50 acres; property, \$30,000.00.

For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 6; pupils, 215. Slater appropriation, (the first made to this school,) \$700.00, to be used as follows:

Equipment of sewing department.....	\$ 150 00
Equipment of carpentry department.....	200 00
For student aid, (for labor,) divided among 43 students.....	350 00
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	\$ 700 00

Industrial training will be fully introduced by another year; the students have heretofore done the work of the Institution, being allowed on bills eight cents an hour. The students cultivate twelve acres of land; they have made the roads and walks about the place. It is rare that any outside help is hired for any work. This school has 5 missionaries now in Africa. The President says: "On the roll this year are 125 who are preparing to teach." It is no disparagement to other institutions to say of Jackson College—it is instinct with religious life, and that it seeks, by all means, to prepare its students for the kind of work that awaits them.

KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY—LOUISVILLE, KY.

Rev. W. J. Simmons, President; organized 1879. The Colored Baptist Church in Kentucky. Property worth \$20,000.

In 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 6; pupils, 172.

In 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 8; pupils, 142. Slater appropriation each year, \$700.00. Used in 1885-'86 as follows:

On salary account—industrial departments (sewing and printing)....	\$495 00
Student aid—averaging to each \$12.00.....	205 00
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Total..... \$700 00

Used in 1886-'87 as follows:

On salary account.....	\$360 00
Matron and sewing teacher	225 00
Student Aid.....	125 00
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Total..... \$700 00

Five boys engaged in printing; 22 girls in sewing department. This showing is not altogether satisfactory, though it is just to say that the school has labored under difficulties and has been much straightened for means.

LEONARD MEDICAL SCHOOL—RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. H. M. Tupper, President; James McKee, M. D., Dean; organized 1882.

In 1885-'86, instructors, 6; students, 26. Graduates 1886, 6. In 1886-'87, instructors, 7; students, 28.

Slater appropriation for each year, \$500.00. The appropriation for 1885-'86 was used, both years, as student aid—divided among 10 students equally. The course embraces four years, and is thorough. Six of the Faculty are leading physicians in Raleigh; the seventh, the Professor of Chemistry, is the Assistant State Chemist, and also resident in Raleigh. The hospital connected with the school can accommodate about 25 patients. It has been full nearly all the time. Of the 6 graduates of 1885-'86, President Tupper says: "They are engaged in the practice of medicine, and in those States having State Boards of Examiners, have passed creditable examinations, preliminary to being licensed." Without the \$500.00 from the Slater Fund the President says he could hardly have kept the school going. There is great need of negro doctors—thoroughly prepared for their work—all through the South, and the field for them is wide and inviting.

LELAND UNIVERSITY—NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Rev. M. C. Cole, acting President; (Rev. H. R. Trover, President for 1885-'86.) Established 1870 by Baptist Home Mission, now owned and governed by trustees. School property, real estate, and improvements, \$125,000.00; endowments, \$95,000.00. Officers and teachers, 1885-'85, 13; pupils, 223. Officers and teachers, 1886-'87, 11; pupils 180. Slater appropriation for each year \$1,000.00. Used in 1885-'86, as follows:

Salary of director of industrial departments.....	\$ 600 00
Salary of teacher.....	300 00
Tools for carpentry.....	100 00

Total.....\$ 1,000 00

Used and to be used in 1886-'87, as follows:

For salaries.....	\$500 00
For industrial departments.....	500 00

Total.....\$ 1,000 00

Owing to change in administration and to other causes, now remedied, the industrial departments fell into disorder. But the work is being reorganized under very promising circumstances. The industrial departments embrace carpentry, printing and horticulture. Special attention is being given to the raising of early vegetables for market—the students being instructed in the best methods of horticulture. This work is well done. The Agent is not content with what has heretofore been done at LeLaud in the industrial departments, but he is satisfied that the work is now being organized sensibly and vigorously. Much is expected from the President elect, Rev. L. B. Hibbard.

LEMOYNE INSTITUTE—MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mr. A. J. Steele, Principal; organized 1871. School property, \$25,000.00. American Missionary Association. In 1885-'86, officers and teachers, ...; pupils, In 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 12; pupils, 462. Slater appropriation for 1885-'86, \$1,200.00; for 1886-'87, \$1,500.00. Used in 1885-'86 as follows:

Salary of instructor boy's department	\$500 00
Salary of instructor girl's department	200 00
For student aid.....	96 00
For equipment.....	404 00
Total.....	\$1,200 00

By contributions from citizens of Memphis, aided by other friends, an admirably arranged building for the industrial department, 44x24, two stories high, was erected in the Fall of 1885 and opened early in 1886. Slater appropriation for 1886-'87 used as follows:

Salary of Professor Stevens—boy's department.....	\$ 720 00
Salary of Miss Kinney—girl's department.....	320 00
Printing outfit.....	125 00
Student aid.....	100 00
Tools current shop expenses, etc.....	235 00
Total.....	\$ 1,500 00

The entire value of workshop and equipments is \$2,200.00. The pupils in industrial departments are classified as follows: three sewing classes, 25; one cooking class, 10; one nursing class, 11; girls, 86. Two classes wood-working, 25; irregulars, 12; one class in printing, 14; boys, 51.

The principal expects special enlargement next year in his printing department.

LeMoyne Institute has the confidence and respect of the better people in Memphis in a remarkable degree.

LEWIS NORMAL INSTITUTE—MACON, GA.

Miss L. A. Shaw, Principal; (Mr. W. A. Hodges, Principal, 1885-'86;) organized, 1868. American Missionary Association. Property, \$20,000.00; officers and teachers, 1885-'86, 9; pupils, 360. Officers and teachers, 1886-'87, 9; pupils, 345. Slater appropriation each year, \$500.00, used each year in paying salary of instructor in carpentry.

In the industrial departments 80 girls have, during 1886-'87, received systematic instruction in the various branches of sewing. In the carpenter's shop 21 boys have received instruction. They have, besides ordinary carpentry work, been taught in wood-turning, plain furniture making, painting, varnishing, etc. The Principal says: "Some of our boys are now earning good livings by working at the carpenter's trade learned here. One graduate made benches for the room in which he taught a public school."

The work at Lewis Institute is in better shape than heretofore as to the industrial features.

LINCOLN NORMAL UNIVERSITY—MARION, ALA.

Mr. W. B. Patterson, President; founded 1873 by the State of Alabama; ordinary expenses met by Legislative appropriation.

For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 10; pupils, 404. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 14; pupils, 285. Slater appropriation, 1885-'86, \$900.00; Slater appropriation, 1886-'87, \$1,000.00. Used in 1885-'86 in paying salaries of two teachers in industrial departments.

In the girl's department 63 received instruction in classes of ten or less, four hours per week in the different branches of dress making, according to the Taylor system; six so far completed the course as to be able to cut and fit and make dresses in good style, giving them the means of an independent living. The graduates on Commencement Day appeared in dresses made by themselves. The Agent bears witness that they were admirably designed and made up. There were, including seventy-one dresses, five hundred and forty-one useful articles turned out from the sewing room during the year. The Principal wore a well-made and well-fitting suit made by these students.

Seventy-five young men worked, under instruction, five hours each week in the carpentry department—some of them employing the Saturdays in the shop. The shop is open ten hours each day. They repaired the fences of the Institution; repaired school building and boarding hall; made door and window frames; all the ordinary articles of furniture. Many of these were good enough to find ready sale. This should be emphasized—they were taught how to do the things there will be demand for, and things their people need to make more comfortable homes.

During the year the President organized a printing department that promises much for the school. The energetic and philanthropic Scotchman, who is President of this Institution, understands, beyond most men, the work to be done, and the best methods of doing it.

The appropriation for 1886-'87, is used as follows:

In paying salaries of two teachers in industrial departments.....	\$ 850 00
For salary of instructor in printing (in part).....	150 00
Total.....	\$1,000 00

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE—SALISBURY, N. C.

(HERETOFORE "ZION WESLEY COLLEGE.")

Rev. J. C. Price, President; organized 1883. African Methodist Episcopal (Zion) Church. Real estate, (20 acres,) and improvements worth \$25,000 00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 15; pupils, 133. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 15; pupils, 133. Slater appropriation for 1885-'86, \$200.00; Slater appropriation for 1886-'87, \$800.00. Used in 1885-'86 in equipping sewing department; used in 1886-'87 as follows:

Instruction in sewing department.....	\$ 475 00
Supplies for sewing-room.....	55 00
Part of salary of teacher in preparatory department.....	120 00

To instructor in gardening.....	120 00
Farming implements.....	30 00
Total	\$800 00

These departments are fairly organized, and for the first year show good results. The President intends starting a carpentry department as soon as may be practicable.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE—NASHVILLE, TENN.

G. W. Hubbard, M. D., Dean; organized 1876. Building, four-story, brick; erected by the Meharry brothers, aided by the Freedmen's Aid Society. Property worth \$15,000.00. For 1885-'86, lecturers, 10; students, 49. For 1886-'87, lecturers, 11; students, 54. Slater appropriation, 1885-'86, \$700.00; Slater appropriation, 1886-'87, \$1,000.00. Appropriation used in 1885-'86 as follows:

On salary account.....	\$ 250 00
Student aid (twelve being aided).....	200 00
Anatomical models (French)	142 05
Books for medical library.....	50 00
Chemical supplies, etc.....	57 95
Total	\$700 00

Used in 1886-'87 as follows:

Anatomical models (French).....	\$ 125 00
Books for medical library.....	25 00
Apparatus.....	100 00
On salary account.....	250 00
Student aid (fifteen receiving aid).....	200 00
Instruction in dentistry.....	100 00
Outfit for department of dentistry.....	200 00

Total.....\$1,000 00

The purchases were admirably made, and obtained at the lowest figures—manufacturers, in several instances, showing much liberality.

The Meharry course in medicine embraces three years. The College has the sanction, sympathy and co-operation of the foremost medical men in Nashville. The city press has shown it great favor. At the last commencement, February 21st, ten young men received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The graduates (seventy-two in all) of Meharry are scattered through the Southern States, and the success most of them has settled the question as to the wisdom and vast usefulness of preparing colored men for the profession of medicine.

During the present year a school of dentistry has been successfully organized. Much is due to the advice, sympathy, co-operation and powerful influence of Dr. W. H. Morgan, Dean of the College of Dentistry, Vanderbilt University. The last annual meeting of the Southern Dental Association passed a resolution heartily commending this school of dentistry for colored men. There were in this department nine students.

MOORE STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

John Oliver, Director. Property worth about \$16,000.00; held by a Board of Trustees in Richmond. Slater appropriation, the first made, \$540.00. Two grades of the city school for colored children are taught here, and expenses are met by school funds. For boys a department in carpentry, and one in printing, has been begun hopefully; thirty-six young women receive instruction in sewing. Appropriation used for instruction.

MOUNT ALBION STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

FRANKLINTON, N. C.

Mr. S. A. Waugh, Principal. Property worth about \$5,400.00. Appropriation from school fund of North Carolina, for 1885-'86, \$600.00. For 1885-'86, teachers, 4; pupils, 325. For 1886-'87, teachers, 5; pupils, 233. Slater appropriation for each year, \$400.00.

Used in 1885-'86, on salary account.....	\$ 360 00
For stove, and material for sewing-room, etc.....	40 00

Total	\$400 00
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Used in 1886-'87 on salaries of teachers, all colored. Little was done in the industrial department, except in an irregular way, in sewing. Adding the Slater appropriation to \$575.00, paid by the State for this year, enabled the school to go on.

MT. HERMON FEMALE SEMINARY—CLINTON, MISS.

Miss S. A. Dickey, Principal; incorporated under the laws of Mississippi. Property worth about \$20,000.00; held by eleven trustees, resident in Mississippi. For nearly twenty years, except as aided by the Slater Fund, this school has been maintained by the personal efforts of the Principal, who also raised the funds to purchase the property. In 1885-'86, teachers, 5; pupils, 167. In 1886-'87, teachers, 5; pupils, 180. Slater appropriation for each year, \$1,000.00. Used in 1885-'86 as follows:

Teachers' salaries.....	\$ 600 00
Student aid.....	200 00
For necessary improvements in domestic department.....	200 00

Total.....	\$1,000 00
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Used 1886-'87 as follows:

Salaries of teachers	\$600 00
Student aid.	200 00
Three sewing machines.....	75 00
Finishing and fitting up sewing room.....	125 00

Total.....	\$1,000 00
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All the larger girls are taught sewing, and, by turns, cooking and other house-keeping work. The Agent does not know any worker so competent who has wrought so long for as small compensation. Few have done as much with the means Miss Dickey has had.

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY—NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Rev. I. W. Lowe, Acting President. Freedmen's Aid Society. Organized, 1873. Property, \$75,000.00. Officers and teachers, 7; pupils, 312. Slater appropriation, \$600.00. The appropriation is divided between salary account and partial equipment of industrial departments.

The Freedmen's Aid Society is completing a large four story brick building, and the University is arranging to introduce industrial training vigorously. It is the purpose of the management to make "proficiency in some department of useful work a condition of graduation."

PAUL QUIN COLLEGE—WACO, TEXAS.

Rev. I. W. Burgan, President; organized 1881 African Methodist Episcopal Church. Real estate, (twenty acres) and improvements, \$20,000.00. Teachers, 4; pupils, 97. Slater appropriation, \$300.00, used to aid in paying salaries.

The property of the College was paid for by the colored people of Texas, and they have carried the school from the beginning. The Agent found that the best people of Waco have great confidence in the school and its management. Three of the teachers are graduates of Wilberforce University. The teaching is admirably done. The grounds are well cultivated by the male students, each boy being required to work one hour each day. The land is rich and yields abundantly. Without the products of the student labor from these gardens and patches the school could not have kept going. The African Methodist Church is making an earnest effort to make this an institution of high character.

PAINE INSTITUTE—AUGUSTA, GA.

Rev. G. W. Walker, President. Under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Organized 1884, under the Presidency of Dr. Morgan Calloway, now Vice-President of Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

Real estate, (10 acres) and improvements, worth \$12,000.00. Endowment, \$25,000.00. Teachers, 4; pupils, 130 Slater appropriation, \$500.00, used as follows:

Partial outfit for type setting.....	\$100 00
On salary of teachers.....	400 00

Total.....	\$500 00
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The Institute is preparing to introduce industrial features. One of the teachers, Rev. C. H. Carson, a graduate of Emory College, having already organized a class in printing.

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE—LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Rev. Thos. Mason, President; organized 1877. Freedmen's Aid Society. Property, \$20,000.00. Teachers, 7; pupils, 223. Slater appropriation, \$600.00; used as follows:

On salary account.....	\$ 300 00
For equipment.....	300 00
Total.....	\$ 600 00

A shop, neat and commodious, costing \$300.00, has been provided by citizens of Little Rock. The President says: "We found the little canvass a good thing for the Institution." It is proposed to make work under an instructor a required study. In connection with the College, the Woman's Home Mission Society of the M. E. Church has an admirably conducted Industrial Home for girls, under the direction of Miss E. H. McIntosh

ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY—NASHVILLE, TENN.

Rev. W. H. Stifler, President till February, 1887; (Mr. W. E. Morang, Acting President;) organized 1870. Baptist Home Mission. Property worth \$50,000.00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 13; pupils, 214. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 10; pupils, 185. Slater appropriation each year, \$1,000.00. Used in 1885-'86, as follows:

On salary account.....	\$ 355 00
Supplies for illustrating chemistry.....	59 10
Models for teaching physiology.....	27 08
Equipping a printing department, (in part,).....	166 71
Equipping model kitchen.....	48 85
Student aid for work done.....	343 26
Total.....	\$1,000 00

The young men receive eight cents an hour for work; the young women five cents.

Used for 1886-'87, as follows:

Salary of one teacher.....	\$ 300 00
Student aid for work done.....	375 00
Printing press, (friends furnishing the same amount,).....	100 00
Materials for printing office.....	25 00
Philosophical apparatus.....	65 00
Instruction in printing.....	60 00
Instruction in model kitchen.....	50 00
Tools for carpenter's shop.....	25 00
Total.....	\$1,000 00

Of the whole number, 77 were in the different industrial departments—males, 31; females, 46. The work of the Institution has been greatly hindered by repeated changes in administration and other difficulties—now, it is believed, happily remedied. It has not been practicable, owing to the causes intimated, to secure specific reports of amount of work done. The future promises better things.

RUST NORMAL SCHOOL—HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Rev. A. W. McKimsey, Principal. Freedmen's Aid Society. Property about \$7,000.00. Teachers, (1886-'87,) 4; pupils, 160. Slater appropriation, \$300.00; used in supplementing salaries.

Thirty of the pupils are teachers of public schools, or are getting ready to teach next year. A new and needed building is being provided. The school has the strong endorsement of the best people. The small appropriation made enabled the school to tide over serious difficulties. Teachers all colored.

RUST UNIVERSITY—HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Rev. J. F. Loyd, President; organized 1869. Freedmen's Aid Society. Property, \$60,000.00. Officers and teachers, 10; pupils, 235. Slater appropriation, \$1,250.00.

Used for equipment of boys' industrial department, Mr. S. S. Steele, director, \$250.00.

A well organized department for boys' industrial training, was effected in January, of this year, and promises the best results. The pupils in the industrial departments are classified as follows: Wood-working, 37; domestic economy, 33; girls' model industrial home, 18; sewing, 24; printing, 8. Of the appropriation, \$1,000.00 was expended in the industrial training of the girls, under the special supervision of Mrs. Dr. R. S. Rust, Secretary of the Woman's Domestic Mission Board, M. E. Church. The Woman's Board is doing a great work in the Woman's Industrial Home at Rust University. It is under wise and vigorous management. The \$1,000.00 was used as follows:

Equipments woman's industrial department.....	\$275 00
Bee culture.....	25 00
Salary of teachers.....	500 00
For equipping a school of printing for girls, (friends paying salary of teacher,).....	200 00
Total.....	\$1,000 00

In the cooking classes more than fifty were taught. Instruction was given in the method of buying supplies to advantage and in taking care of them when bought. The preparation of food for the sick receives special care. In the sewing department, all the girls of suitable age were instructed. A small amount was invested in bee culture. It may be made a most important industry in the South, and it can be cared for by women. This experiment will be watched with interest.

SCOTIA FEMALE SEMINARY—CONCORD, N. C.

Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Principal; organized 1870. Presbyterian Board Property, \$30,000.00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 16; pupils, 213. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, ..., pupils, Slater appropriation each year, \$700.00; used both years on salary account in industrial depart-

ments, in which all the girls of sufficient advancement, receive daily instructions.

Two capable ladies conduct the industrial departments, which embrace sewing and the ordinary household economies. The Agent has reason to believe that the Institution is about to enter upon a more vigorous development—useful as it has heretofore been.

SHAW UNIVERSITY—RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. H. M. Tupper, President; organized 1865 Baptist Home Mission School property, \$150,000.00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 18; pupils, 400. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 20; pupils, 325. Slater appropriation each year, \$1,800.00. Used 1885-'86, as follows:

On salary account, industrial departments.....	\$ 900 00
Student aid for labor.....	900 00
Total.....	\$1,800 00

Used 1886-'87, as follows:

On salary account, industrial departments.....	\$1,000 00
Student aid for labor.....	800 00
Total.....	\$1,800 00

The total expense of the industrial departments is \$4,000.00—the University providing \$2,200 00.

It is the rule of the Institution that each student engage daily in some form of work under an instructor. In the carpentry department ninety students are enrolled, each one required to work forty hours per month. They are graded as in their other studies. The President says of their work: "During the present session, in carpentry a workshop has been completed, also a building 22x50 feet for a laundry. We have also entered upon the manufacture of doors. All repairs done by students. Every kind of work is done by hand, as the primary object is to become skilled in the use of ordinary carpenter's tools. The same may be said in reference to our furniture making, though we contemplate introducing hand-machinery and turning lathes, such as may be used in the manufacture of chairs. Thus far we have engaged in the manufacture of tables, desks, wash-stands, bedsteads, settees, and during the present year have made several kinds of appliances used in our Leonard Medical School Hospital, for dislocations, etc. We have young men engaged in house-painting, glazing, tin-work, white-washing, kalsomining, masons' work, etc." The grounds are kept in order by student labor.

In the female department eighty young women have engaged in sewing and dress-making. They are paid for their work in this department according to a schedule of prices for different garments. Eighty-nine of the young women have worked one hour a day in the dining hall and cook room. A number have been instructed in preparing food for the hospital patients.

Among the best in book-learning, Shaw University is a hive of industrious people.

SLATER TRAINING SCHOOL—KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Miss Emily L. Austin, Directress. Slater appropriation for 1885-'86, \$500.00. Slater appropriation for 1886-'87, \$600.00.

In 1886-'87, \$100.00 of the appropriation was a special donation in equipment of the cooking department. For each year \$500.00 used in paying teachers in the industrial departments; in 1886-'87, \$100.00 used for equipping model kitchen.

The property is held by eight trustees—five of them being citizens of Knoxville. The building, costing about \$6,000.00, mentioned in the last Report of the Agent, was completed during the Summer of 1886, and formally opened with appropriate ceremonies, October, 1886.

A Northern friend has given \$1,000.00 to the school, greatly increasing its facilities and opportunities. Miss Austin's school is, in some respects, unique. She says: "Our hope is to graft industrial training upon the regular city school system. We have now three grades from the city schools, numbering in all 163 pupils." There are Saturday classes from other grades in the city schools, and a class of eight girls not in school. Carpentry, printing, sewing and cooking are taught. Two of the teachers are paid by the City School Board. There are five teachers. The running expenses are partly met by the sale of articles made by the students. Miss Austin, who has been many years in this work, says: "This has been a year of great things for us. We are gaining in Knoxville in public favor and patronage."

SPELMAN FEMALE SEMINARY—ATLANTA, GA.

Miss S. B. Packard and Miss H. E. Giles, Principals. Woman's Board American Baptist Home Missionary Society; organized 1881. Property, \$60,000.00. For 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 20; pupils, 540. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 22; pupils, 640. Slater appropriation, 1885-'86, \$1,800.00; Slater appropriation, 1886-'87, \$2,000.00. Used in 1885-'86 as follows:

Salaries of teachers.....	\$ 1,635 00
On printing office.....	140 00
On sewing department.....	25 00
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Total	\$1,800 00

Used in 1886-'87 as follows:

Teachers' salaries	\$ 1,700 00
Printing office.....	150 00
Training school for nurses.	75 00
Sewing department.....	30 00
Laundry.....	25 00
Telegraphy.....	20 00
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Total.....	\$2,000 00

During 1885-'86 the opportunities of Spelman Institute were very greatly increased by the completion of "Rockefeller Hall," a noble building, the gift of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller.

During 1886 a "Training School for Nurses" was organized. It is under the very capable management of (Miss) Dr. S. B. Jones, a regular graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan. "Two courses of study are offered in this department—professional and non-professional. Graduates in the professional school must pursue two years of study in the department; must pass satisfactorily the required examinations, and must possess a good moral character." The non-professional course is designed to give instruction that will enable students to care intelligently for the sick in their own homes. The Principal adds: "The great need in connection with the school for nurses is a hospital; there are none for colored people in Georgia, neither in this part of the South. The establishment of one seems imperative. The land (adjacent) upon which to erect it is secured, provided money for the building can be raised before January 1st, 1888."

During 1886-'87 the printing office was enlarged; fifteen of the young women are in the composing room. A class in telegraphy has been started; good progress has been made. The domestic economy departments have been carried on vigorously. Certificates are awarded to the graduates from these departments. To be entitled to certificates, "a student must understand, thoroughly, plain sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, chamber work; be of good moral character, and have served creditably in the various branches taught in this department for two years." All these departments are sustained wholly or in part by the Slater appropriation; without it they could not have been organized; without it they could not be carried on. The amount of work done may be imagined, when it is reported that "in the laundry over three thousand pieces are washed and ironed each week by the students, under the direction of an instructor."

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Mr. W. H. Councill, Principal; organized 1882. Property worth \$20,000 00. Ordinary expenses met by Legislative appropriation, (amount for 1885-'86, and for 1886-'87, \$4,000.00.) Officers and teachers for 1885-'86, 7; pupils, 232. For 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 9; pupils, 217. Slater appropriation 1885-'86, \$600.00. Slater appropriation for 1886-'87, \$700.00.

Used 1885-'86 as follows:

Paid to two teachers.....	\$540 00
Paid to teacher in printing office.....	60 00
Total.....	\$600 00

Used 1886-'87 as follows:

Paid to one teacher.....	\$360 00
Paid instructor in printing office.....	108 00
Paid instructor in carpentry.....	180 00
Paid instructor in sewing department.....	52 00
Total.....	\$700 00

During 1885-'86 "Palmer Hall," a large brick building, erected by the State of Alabama, was completed; the students in carpentry worked upon the

building. Some of the students taught in the printing department. In the Summer of 1886 two of them had jobs on the *Chattanooga Tribune* that paid them good wages. The sewing department was interfered with during 1885-'86, the room being used for recitations pending the erection of the new building.

During 1886-'87 the industrial departments are in better shape—there being 38 of the older students regularly engaged—14 in sewing class, 12 in printing, 8 in carpentry and 4 in gardening. Much useful and instructive work is done that is not easy to report. All the sewing, much of the cooking, all repairs on building, as well as making plain furniture. They cut and make all their own garments and do some piece work for merchants. It is expected that a dormitory for girls will be in readiness by the Fall of this year.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Mr. B. T. Washington, Principal. Established by the Legislature in 1880. Appropriation, \$3,000.00 per annum. Real estate (540 acres) and improvements, \$68,000.00. In 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 18; pupils, 277. In 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 18; pupils, 300. Slater appropriation, 1885-'86, \$900.00. Slater appropriation, 1886-'87, \$1,000.00. Used in 1885-'86, as follows:

Instructor in carpentry.....	\$ 420 00
Instructor in sewing room.....	162 00
Instructor in laundry.....	162 00
Instructor in farm work.....	56 00
Total.....	\$ 900 00

Used in 1886-'87, as follows:

Instructor in carpentry.....	\$ 422 00
Instructor in sewing room.....	172 00
Instructor in laundry.....	126 00
Instructor in farming.....	180 00
Special for model kitchen.....	100 00
Total.....	\$1,000 00

In fitting up the kitchen for purposes of instruction, the Principal solicited aid from the Tuskegee people, and met with encouraging responses.

A variety of industrial work is vigorously carried on at the Tuskegee school. Carpentry, house-painting, brick making, brick-laying, printing and farming are regular departments for the boys. Six of them engage in getting out saw-mill timber. The girls are taught cutting, sewing, laundry work, cooking, and all departments of household work. There are 141 boys in these departments and 130 girls.

Mr. Washington says of his theory and method: "Three objects are kept in view.

"1. To give the best mental training with a view to turning out efficient common-school teachers.

"2. To furnish the student labor that will be valuable to the school. It

must be valuable because the students are credited on their bills with work done, and it enables many of the poorer ones to earn their education.

"3. In all things we try to make them see beauty in labor rather than degradation. When our students graduate they are not ashamed to work with their hands."

The Slater Fund has been, he says, invaluable in giving competent instructors to these students. The general plan at Tuskegee is "to work one day and a half each week and to attend school four." Some, as at Hampton, work every day and attend night school. Mr. Washington is a Hampton man, and has reproduced, as his situation allowed, the spirit and method of the more famous Institution.

He closes his report to the Agent in these words: "I cannot close without making mention of the wonderful religious interest that has shown itself among the students. Within the past few weeks 117 professed conversion. The meeting was not attended by the usual excitement." The Agent may add—it has been a year of extraordinary religious life in nearly all the schools of higher grade for colored people.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY—NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Rev. R. C. Hitchcock, President. Organized 1870. American Missionary Association. Property, \$70,000.00. Officers and teachers, 19; pupils, 475. Slater appropriation, \$1,000. Used and to be used as follows:

Salary of instructors.....	\$791 50
Equipment of carpentry department.....	158 50
Printing materials.....	50 00
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	\$1,000 00

It is not often that so much is done the first year. The registry shows in the industrial departments: Carpentry, 70; printing (about half males and half females), 40; sewing, 60. The printing department promises to be in another year nearly self-sustaining. An hour each school day is required of the students in these departments, and all the older ones are in them.

In another place, President Hitchcock's views on the subject of industrial training appears.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE—TALLADEGA, ALA.

Rev. H. L. DeForest, President. Organized, 1869. American Missionary Association. Real Estate, 200 acres. Improvements, \$100,000.00. Endowments, \$29,000.00. In 1885-'86, officers and teachers, 18; pupils, 320. In 1886-'87, officers and teachers, 18; pupils, 299. Slater appropriation, each year, \$1,400.00. Used 1885-'86 and for 1886-'87, as follows:

For salary of instructor in mechanical department.....	\$ 600 00
For salary in girl's industrial department.....	250 00
For salary in agricultural department.....	150 00
For student aid (work done) 24 aided, amounts from \$5.00 to \$30.00.	400 00
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	\$1,400 00

Dr. DeForest says that while the attendance for 1886-'87 to date is about the same as last year, 320, the school is fuller, the average attendance being much better. In the different industrial departments, 141 receive instruction. The President summarizes the work thus: "With such appliances as it had, the College has taught to some extent, and with good results, carpentry, cabinet making, black-smithing, painting and glazing, farming and gardening, including fruit-raising and the care of stock, cobbling and printing, washing and ironing, sewing, cooking and nursing."

In another place, some vigorously expressed views of President DeForest are presented.

TILLOTSON INSTITUTE—AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Rev. H. L. Hubbell, President; (Rev. John Kershaw during 1886 succeeding Rev. S. H. Dean.) Organized 1881. American Missionary Association. Property, \$30,000.00. Officers and teachers, 1885-'86, 11; pupils, 113. Officers and teachers, 1886-'87, 11; pupils, 125. Slater appropriation, each year, \$600.00. Used both years for student aid for work done. The Institution is getting ready for a more vigorous work in industrial training. The sewing department is well organized now.

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY—TOUGALOO, MISS.

Rev. G. S. Pope, President. Organized 1869. American Missionary Association. Real estate, 500 acres. Improvements, \$40,000.00. State of Mississippi appropriates from \$2,000.00 to \$3,000.00 per annum. Officers and teachers, 1885-'86, 17; pupils, 272. Officers and teachers, 1886-'87, ...; pupils, Slater appropriation, 1885-'86, \$1,000.00. Slater appropriation, 1886-'87, \$1,500.00. Used in 1885-'86, as follows:

Salary account industrial departments.....	\$ 350 00
Repairs necessary.....	168 92
Student aid—work done.....	313 91
Tools, different departments.....	167 17

Total.....\$1,000 00

Used in 1886-'87, as follows:

Salary account.....	\$ 800 00
Student aid—work done.....	400 00
To six apprentice students.....	120 00
Farm implements and shop tools.....	180 00

Total.....\$1,500 00

The industrial departments at Tougaloo are varied and vigorously conducted. Owing to the character of the work done, amounts of work cannot be well reported. The departments are carpentry, wagon-making, black-smithing, tinning, farming and gardening. Raising early strawberries for Chicago markets has been an important feature; giving instruction in small fruit raising, and adding something to the funds of the Institution. During the past year the students, under instruction, have built "Ballow Hall," worth about \$5,000.00, and a large and admirably arranged work-

shop, worth about \$1,600.00. Special care is given to stock raising, and with good results. Only those who have completed the Grammar course are received as apprentices in the shops.

Tougaloo is admirably circumstanced for varied and efficient industrial departments. Year by year the Institution shows progress in these lines, yet holding fast its character for thorough teaching in books.

STUDENTS RECEIVING SPECIAL AID.

For 1886-'87, \$500.00 was appropriated to three special students—their names not being given here, but full information being furnished the Board. The Agent believes that the sum was well invested.

THE VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The experiment of teaching the elementary principles of tool-craft coincidently with ordinary instruction in books, has now gone far enough to entitle the opinion of those who have had most to do with it to consideration. The views of several experienced teachers are given here. The Agent's observations confirm what they say. It would be easy to greatly extend these extracts.

Principal BECKER, of Benedict Institute, says:

"The introduction of the industrial work has changed the whole fibre of our other work. The only way one can know it is to be with those who are in it, and to be with them day in and day out, as we are here. I can speak of the moralities of labor, the citizenship and the foundation for literary culture in it. One of the finest men in the printing room has as utterly changed in his class-work as you can imagine. He was a good and intelligent student, but the least thing would discourage him. Last year he reluctantly took up the industrial work. You may now ask any teacher about him, and he will tell you of his improved work as a student and his growing invincibility of character. A student who has no interest in the industrial department, is certain to be of no account in other lines."

In another communication he says:

"In addition to the question of morals, is the one of indoctrinating them in the truth that it is no disgrace to labor; for I find very many seeking an education in order that they may avoid labor. Such a heresy must curse every one of them. This industrial system, that the Slater Fund has enabled us to establish, is doing more to exorcise this demon than all theories or word teaching we could possibly master."

Mrs. Becker, who devotes herself to helping the girls become true women, writes, in illustrating the change wrought of the spirit of the students:

"The first year I was here, an occasion of some needed service, for mutual blessing, when I called for volunteers, not a hand would be raised in the room. Now, at such a call, every hand is up, unless it be that of some new comer who has not caught the spirit of our life here. Not one of our young women is excused from this training."

President DEFOUTER, Talladega College, says:

"It is conceded that slavery disgraced and disabled labor, and that freedom was generally regarded as a boon of exemption from work and

restraint. Upon his emancipation the negro did not at once perceive that self-control involved self-support and that self-support involved work and economy. The danger of a little learning, never greater than when a people are emerging from ignorance, may be avoided by rigorous manual and moral training. Any education of the freedman which neglects either his physical or spiritual nature is utterly inadequate. The poverty, waste and wretchedness so prevalent in a region where all the necessities of life are easily secured, make a cogent reason for industrial training; while another and hardly less weighty one, is found in the incidental efforts of such education in reinforcing the will, in developing perseverance and even in cultivating the conscience by making plainly apparent the results of good and bad workmanship."

President BRADEN, Central Tennessee College, says, speaking specially of the young women:

"I realize more the importance of this work as I learn how close is the connection between comfortable homes and virtuous lives. The young women are more independent, have power of greater usefulness, either as teachers or as wives and mothers. I doubt if any money spent in the South will be productive of greater beneficial results than this which is spent in teaching the industries."

Principal LOOMIS, Brainerd Institute, commenting upon the extraordinary health of the students, says:

"The year just closed has been one of much sickness in my family, but of much health among the students. That there has been such entire exemption from disease among the students I attribute to the daily labor which has now become a regular part of the Institute's exercises."

President DUXTON, Claflin University, says:

"I am enthusiastic in the doctrine that the education of to-day must provide for the education of the head, the heart, and the hand, and that the Institution which succeeds in meeting these requirements most fully, is doing the most successful work."

Miss PACKARD, Principal of Spelman Female Seminary, says:

"Instead of losing in the intellectual, there is a decided gain in thoroughness because of the industrial work. The training of eye and hand not only increases their power of observation and gives precision to their work, but prepare them for homes of their own."

Not one teacher engaged in this work has expressed the opinion that industrial training hinders book-learning. The testimony is uniform, that each helps the other.

President PRICE, of Livingston College, says:

"I feel that industrial training is imperative at this stage of our development as a race."

President HITCHCOCK, of Straight University, says:

"My observation of the work has settled any doubts in my mind as to whether there was a possibility of this work tending to lower the standard of intellectual work. With a judicious arrangement of the hours for industrial training, I believe that study and I *know* that discipline are helped by the establishment of the industrial departments, and I cannot

sufficiently express my thanks for the aid from the Slater Fund, which enabled us to take this course."

President TUPPER, of Shaw University, says:

"As a student becomes interested in some form of industrial work, it gives a practical turn to his mind; he begins to plan, and new fields of activity open up before him, he sees life in a truer light, and is less given to baser pleasures. The consequence is that the discipline of the school is maintained with far less difficulty, because student life becomes more natural, more like real life, hence pleasanter, more quickening and active, and pervaded by a higher moral tone."

Principal B. T. WASHINGTON, State Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala., says:

"As an evidence of the value of industrial training, in our graduating class, 1886-'87, are two painters, one tailor, two carpenters, and five farmers. All the girls will go out with good training in general house-keeping. All are prepared to teach. We are making special efforts to reach the country students, for these are the ones most likely to return to the plantation and give our people the benefit of their training."

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE FREEDMEN AND THEIR CONDITION.

In February I sent out about 300 circular letters, asking the best judgment of those to whom they were sent, on the matters inquired about. At the time this Report was written I had received 236 replies. The circulars were sent throughout the South. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, county officers, school superintendents, merchants, farmers, mechanics, white men, colored men, church people and people not of the church, friends to the education of the colored people, and some on record against it, received these circulars. The circular requested answers to the following questions:

1. Do colored parents manifest interest in the education of their children?
2. Are the common schools attended by colored children improving in their character?
3. What are the average wages of common laborers among the colored people?
4. Are the colored people disposed to buy land?
5. Are there fewer mulattoes (children with one parent white) born now than twenty-five years ago?
6. Do any considerable number of colored voters side with the Temperance people in prohibition contests?

THE REPLIES.

To the First Question, one says, "not much;" one "not generally;" one "to a limited extent;" one "not as a few years ago;" one "spasmodic;" one "some do, some opposed;" one "there were only two colored families in my neighborhood, and one moved away to get near a school;" two hundred and thirty answered "yes." These answers were varied only by

the strength of the qualifying words. About one fifth say, "more than the poor whites." One, a prominent lawyer, says, "so much interested that many white people cannot get the servants they *want* but do not *need*." A dozen say, "not so intense, but more intelligent than a few years ago." Many speak of the sacrifices these people make to educate their children; one says, "will send to school if they have nothing to live on."

Mr. W. H. Baker, the very efficient Superintendent of Public Schools in Savannah, Ga., says:

"I desire to have it known that as the result of my observation, which has been extensive, I am convinced that the colored people are exceedingly anxious to educate their children. The colored children in the schools of this city are making rapid progress. They not only show ability for learning what are termed the elementary branches, but seem to grasp, without difficulty, those studies which are included in the curriculum of what is classed as secondary education. I write this because for many years I held a contrary opinion."

To the Second Question, twelve answer, "don't know;" one "slowly;" five "slightly, or but little;" six "private schools, no; public schools, yes;" one "mentally, not morally;" one "not as much as desired;" one "one per cent.;" four "think not;" two "little, or none—spoiled by political influences;" eight do not answer; one hundred and ninety-three "yes." In every case where a comment is added to the affirmative answer, the improvement is attributed to the better teachers furnished by the colleges and other training schools for colored people.

To the Third Question the answers vary greatly. Throughout the cotton States the average wages for farm laborers—men—is \$10.00 a month—food and lodging being furnished. The majority work for a part of the crop.

To the Fourth Question, sixteen say "no;" eighteen "desire to buy town lots;" twenty-three "some do;" eighteen "not much;" three "too poor;" one hundred and fifty-five "yes." The affirmative answers are generally followed by comments. As: "When they get it they keep it;" "flock to the towns because gregarious;" "go to towns to get near schools;" "go to towns that the women may find employment." One says: "The negro will buy a kingdom on a credit." Another: "Anything on time." Not a few are discouraged because, having bought on the installment plan, they have failed to complete their purchases.

In few States do the tax lists show the property of the races distinctly. Georgia does, and the reports of the Comptroller General shows the following facts as to the colored people:

CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RETURNED BY COLORED TAX PAYERS
FOR THE YEARS 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883.

	Number of Acres.	Value of Land.	Town Property.	Money & Solvent Debts.	Furniture.	Live Stock.	Farm & other Tools.	Other Property.	Aggregate Value of whole Property.
1880—	580,664	\$ 1,522,173	\$ 1,201,992	\$ 80,752	\$ 498,532	\$ 2,051,787	\$ 163,086	\$ 212,971	\$ 5,764,293
1881—	660,358	1,754,809	1,323,045	96,399	600,892	2,213,021	225,973	261,821	6,478,951
1882—	692,333	1,877,861	1,178,623	88,018	579,736	2,031,361	193,898	340,379	6,589,876
1883—	666,538	2,065,938	1,657,101	107,707	676,346	2,361,602	238,308	475,333	7,582,395
1884—	788,376	2,302,839	2,098,787	98,263	736,170	2,215,801	228,894	382,596	8,153,390

The aggregate value of the whole property of white people in Georgia for these years, was: 1880, \$238,934,126 00; in 1881, \$254,252,630; in 1882, \$268 519,976.00; in 1883, \$284,881,901.00; in 1884, \$294,885,370.00; in 1885, \$299,146,798.00.

To the Fifth Question, ten say "more;" twenty "don't know;" one "in cities there are fewer;" three "fewer in the country, not in cities;" four "not much difference;" one hundred and ninety-eight "yes." Nine-tenths of the affirmative answers add some word for emphasis, as "decidedly," "unquestionably." A physician in large practice in the country for forty years, says: "not one-tenth as many." A physician in large city practice, says, "only one or two per cent. of mulatto births." Every colored man inquired of says—fewer. Every colored man who adds a word of explanation attributes the change to the better character of the colored women, some add—the relation of bastardy to law. As many as twenty answers say "fewer mulatto births, but more professional prostitution among colored women." About the same number say, "fewer, but the women are not better." The majority of answers by white men say—the women are better. A colored Bishop, who travels over the entire South, himself a mulatto, says, with emphasis—that unchastity makes a social difference among the colored people such as was formerly unknown. A planter near Selma, Alabama, says, "I have worked four hundred since 1874, and only one white man's child has been born among them."

To the Sixth Question, ten say, "yes, if properly taught;" thirty seven "a small per cent.;" twenty-six "the better and more intelligent class;" twelve "no;" forty-eight "under the liquor power;" one hundred and three "yes." A leading citizen of Atlanta says, "Prohibition carried the election here by the negro vote." Nearly every one, alluding to colored preachers and teachers, said, "they side with prohibitionists." One says, "The young men from the colleges are nearly all prohibitionists."

On all the matters inquired into in this circular letter, the Agent has made very diligent inquiry throughout the South, interviewing white and colored people alike. He believes that the answers given by the majority of those who replied to his circular letter, give the true view on the questions asked. He proposes during the coming year to continue to prosecute in every way open to him, his investigations into the facts of the many-sided case of the negro race in the Southern States. He may say in concluding this Report, the course of negro education is better understood at the South than ever before, it has fewer enemies and more friends. Nothing makes friends for this cause like *the facts*.

A. G. HAYGOOD,

OLD POINT, VA., May 18th, 1887.

General Agent.

